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Biological
& Medical
Serials

Ninth Annual Report

of the Directors of the

Anti-Tuberculosis Society

of the

Province of British Columbia
111



1915

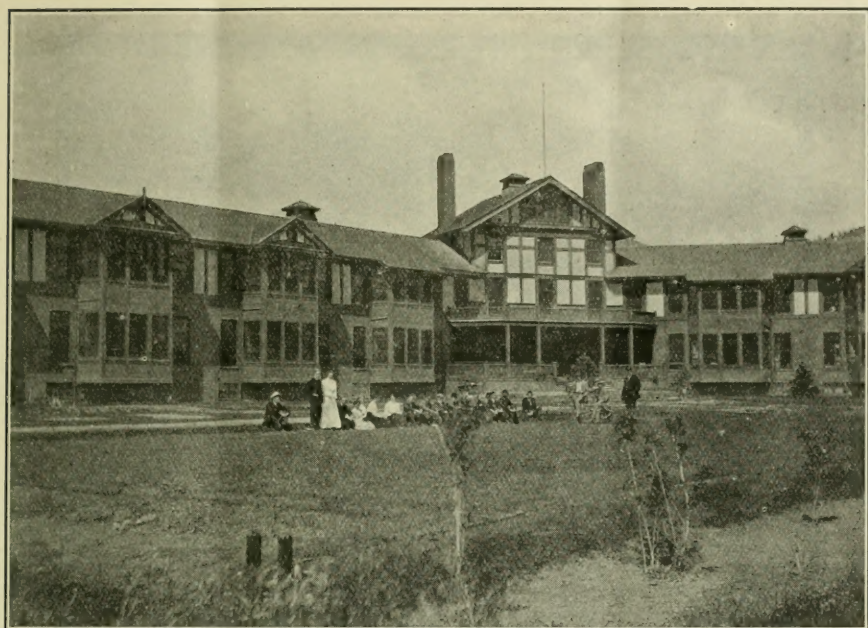
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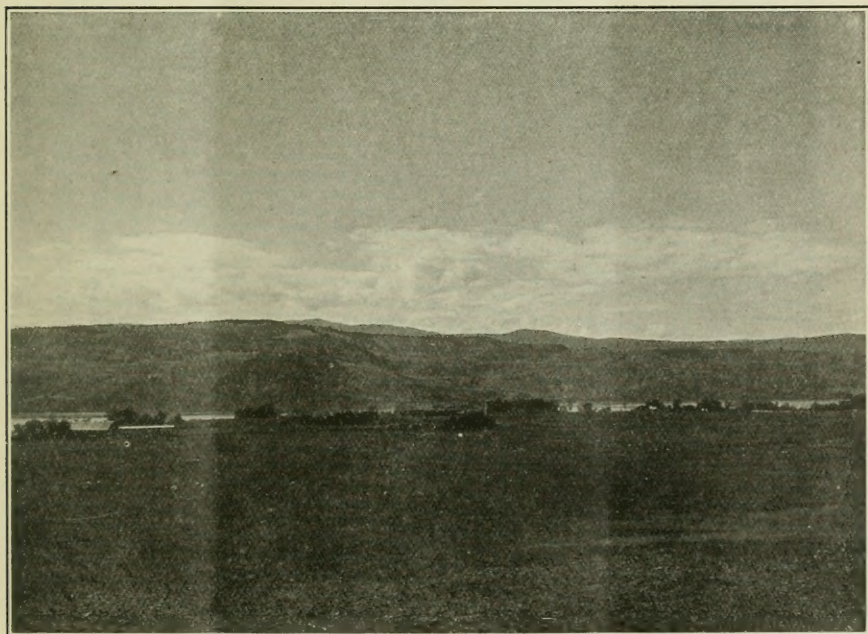
Ninth Annual Report
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Province of British Columbia



1915



King Edward Sanatorium, Tranquille, B. C.

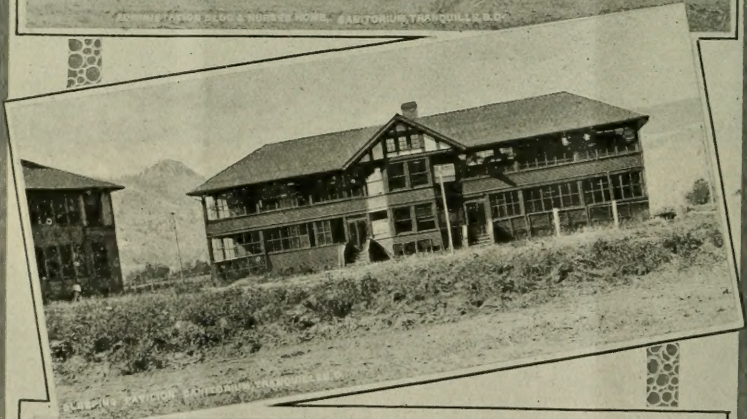


Alexandra Ranch

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TRAPVILLE SANITARIUM, TRAPVILLE, S.C.



TRAPVILLE SANITARIUM



RECREATION ROOM, SANITARIUM TRAPVILLE, S.C.

British Columbia Anti-Tuberculosis Society

Under the Patronage of
HIS MAJESTY THE KING,

H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, K.G., K.P., P.C., G.M.B., G.S.S.I.,
G.C.M.C., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., Governor-General of Canada.

and

His Honour F. S. Barnard, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of
British Columbia

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS FOR YEAR 1916

OFFICERS

President	DR. F. F. WESBROOK
Vice-President	R. MARPOLE
Vice-President	A. W. GRAY
Hon. Treasurer	H. C. CHIENE
Hon. Secretary	A. P. PROCTOR, M.D.
Assistant Secretary	S. B. BARRON
Solicitors	Hon. D. M. EBERTS, Victoria, MACDONALD & HAY, Vancouver
Auditors	PRICE, WATERHOUSE & CO.
Hon. Consulting Surgeon	DR. J. S. BURRIS

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

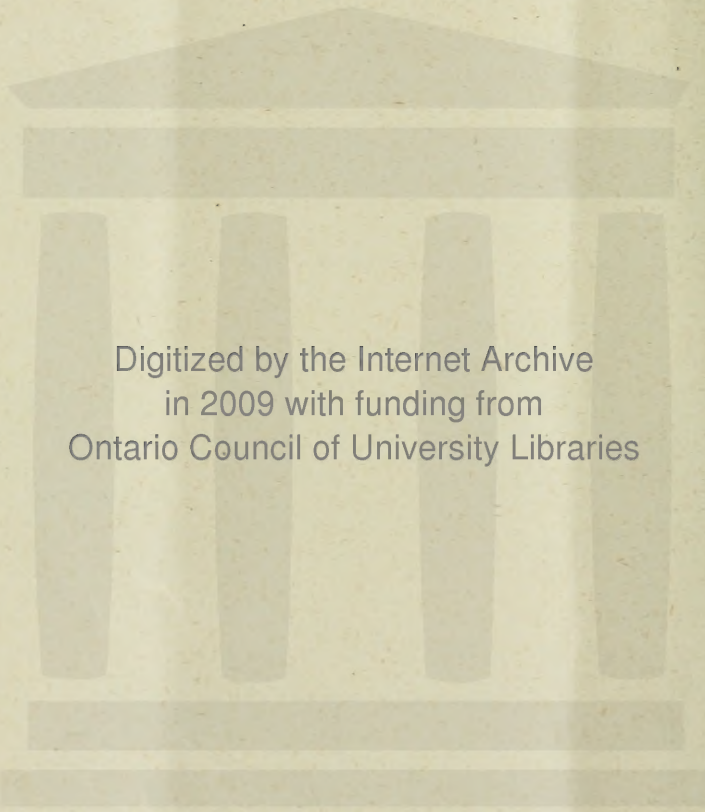
C. H. Gatewood, D.D.S.	A. H. Skey	E. L. Webber
W. Hepburn	J. M. Rudd	Dr. A. Cumming
J. C. Shaw	D. S. Curtis	J. Gill
F. F. Busteed	Edward Mahon	A. E. Planta
G. H. Dawson	G. D. Brymner	

DIRECTORS APPOINTED BY PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

Dr. R. E. McKechnie, Vancouver; W. F. Wood, Kamloops;
E. Fisher, Kamloops

HOUSE COMMITTEE AT KAMLOOPS

F. F. Busteed, J. Gill, A. H. Skey, W. F. Wood and E. Fisher.



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British Columbia Anti-Tuberculosis Society

REPORT OF DIRECTORS

The Board of Directors beg to present to the Court of Governors of the British Columbia Anti-Tuberculosis Society their report for the year ending December 31st, 1915.

The Board held regular monthly meetings, at which all business was discussed and payment of accounts confirmed. No meetings of the Finance or Executive Committees were required.

The House Committee held regular monthly meetings, at which all accounts were examined and passed and all detail business connected with running the Sanatorium discussed and carried out.

All reports and minutes of the Board and the House Committee may be seen upon request.

During the year 190 patients received treatment, of whom 94 were new cases. Full particulars of cases and treatment will be found in the Medical Superintendent's Report. It is unnecessary for us to reiterate what has been said therein, but we fully concur and consider that all the recommendations made would greatly benefit the future working of the Society.

LIGHT, HEAT, POWER AND WATER

The power plant, which includes the heating, lighting, and water supply equipment, has not been added to during the year, the only expenditure being that required to keep the Plant in good repair, and we are glad to be able to report that the plant is now giving satisfactory service.

FUEL.

The cost of fuel for the year was considerably reduced from previous years, and is accounted for by the consolidation of the water and power plants and by a saving in cost of fuel.

INSURANCE.

The fire insurance carried on the various buildings, plant and equipment and stock represents \$110,460.00, which is now carried at an average rate of \$3.6516 per \$100.00, and costs approximately \$1,333.00 annually.

IMPROVEMENTS.

An X-Ray machine has now been added to the equipment at a cost of \$1,400.00. As this machine has just been installed, no report on its work has as yet been received, but it is expected it will be of great assistance to the medical staff in carrying on their work.

RANCH.

In this department quite a number of improvements have been carried out by the Ranch Manager, Mr. Strachan. The re-construction of the barns and stables has now been completed on modern sanitary lines, silos built, and the stock further improved and added to. The operation of the ranch for the year shows a profit of \$3,439.33. Details of operation will be found in the Manager's report and financial statement.

GENERAL REPORT.

We are pleased to be able to report that the Sanatorium has been self-supporting during the past year. At the commencement of the year the financial position of the Society was most unpromising and your Directors were advised by the representatives of the Provincial Government that they could expect no material assistance from that quarter outside the regular hospital grants. In 1914 we had requested that the Government Per Capita Grant be increased from the sliding scale then in force to an average grant of \$1.00 per patient per day, and were in hope that this might be allowed. In this we were disappointed, but were successful in having the fees charge-

REPORT OF ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS SOCIETY

able for Municipal cases increased from \$1.00 to \$1.25 per day. It has, therefore, been most gratifying to know that even under these conditions we have not only kept the Sanatorium running to its fullest capacity, treating more patients than in 1914, but have done so without incurring a deficit.

On comparing this year's statement of operation with that of last year we find the per capita cost per day has been reduced from \$1.99 in 1914 to \$1.71, while the per capita income has increased from \$1.59 in 1914 to \$1.73.

This reduction in expenditure and cost has been obtained by exercising the most rigid economy in all departments, the fuel bills show the greatest individual reduction, viz.: from \$6,330.00 in 1914 to \$3,513.00 in 1915. This is accounted for by a saving of nearly \$2.00 a ton on the price of coal through having it delivered over the Canadian Northern Railway, and by having been able to obtain a large quantity of wood at a very moderate price. The increase in income arose from the increased Provincial Government Grant from treating a larger number of cases and the increased fees for treating Municipal cases.

At the request of the New Westminster Branch Society the Provincial Secretary was asked by your Directors to appoint some one to investigate into the management and conditions existing at Tranquille. Mr. Frank de Grey, the Provincial Hospital Inspector was appointed to make this investigation and his report is on file at the Head Office where it may be seen at any time. This report speaks well for general existing conditions and management of the Sanatorium but takes exception to the condition of the septic tank, which was strongly condemned. The septic tank was at once altered and repaired to meet with Mr. De Grey's approval and your Directors are taking steps to have an additional tank installed. Owing to the delay in receiving the plans and specifications for the new tank from the Government office, who kindly offered to make them for us, this work has had to be laid over until spring, but as the plans are now on hand the work will be started as soon as weather conditions permit. The New Westminster Branch Society acknowledged receipt of a copy of the report and expressed satisfaction at the findings of conditions at the Sanatorium.

The Operating Accounts and Balance Sheet appended hereto show all the transactions of the Society for the year in detail.

During the year, the Society has received a legacy from the late Mr. J. B. Greaves, the amount of which cannot be ascertained at the present time, but from information received, it will probably amount to somewhere about \$100,000.00 when the whole of the estate is realized.

The Directors have approached the Provincial Government to erect a sleeping pavilion for the treatment of Soldiers returned from the front who require special treatment for lung troubles, said pavilion to be afterwards used for Women and Children, but up to the present time have had no definite reply. The Dominion Government was approached on the same subject during the year, but with no results. Seven returned Soldiers were being treated at the time of writing this report.

During the year your Directors considered the advisability of inaugurating a publicity campaign. After going fully into the whole matter, they decided that owing to the very large number of calls on the public for war purposes that the present would be an inopportune time, and the matter has thus been held over.

Your Directors have decided that the time has now come when the By-laws of the Society should be revised, as they have been found to be practically unworkable. Steps are now being taken to have this done and a Special Meeting of the Members will be called for this purpose at an early date.

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors.

E. MAHON, Chairman.

H. C. CHIENE, Secty.-Treas.

KING EDWARD SANATORIUM

TRANQUILLE, B. C.

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT

To the Board of Directors
of King Edward Sanatorium.

Gentlemen:—

I beg herewith to submit the Ninth Annual Medical Report of the King Edward Sanatorium, Tranquille, B. C., for the year ending December 31st, 1915.

During the year there have been treated at the Sanatorium a total of 190 patients, an average of 94 patients per day. There were admitted 94 new patients of whom 16% were incipient cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, 24.5% were moderately advanced cases, 58.5% were far advanced, and 1% non-tubercular.

The wards have always been filled, and at all times during the year there have been a large number on the waiting-list. It is most unfortunate that the accommodation is so limited, as in some cases, patients have to be kept waiting weeks, and sometimes several months before they can be admitted. During this waiting period valuable time is lost, and cases that might have been greatly benefited by Sanatorium treatment—if taken promptly—progress until on admission they have to be classed as far advanced cases, for which there is little hope.

Through the generosity of the Kamloops Ladies' Auxiliary and Mr. J. A. Gill, the front balcony of the main building was roofed and screened, so that it could be used for children. This gave four extra beds, and nine children under 15 years of age have been treated. The results have been most gratifying, and more could have been treated if the accommodation had been greater. As soon as funds permit, a separate children's pavilion should be built, with accommodation for at least twenty children. In connection with the treatment of the children, arrangements should be made for the conduct of an open air school. The long time that these children are under treatment constitutes a serious interruption to their education, and there is no reason why—under proper conditions—their education and the cure of their disease should not go together.

During the latter part of November, arrangements were concluded with the Dominion Government to treat at the Sanatorium all soldiers from British Columbia who had been invalided out of the army on account of tuberculosis. At the end of the year two were under treatment, and since then, in January and February five more have been received, making a total of seven under treatment. The number of soldiers is likely to increase, and if accommodation is provided there will be at least 30 or 40 by the end of the year. If these men are to be provided for, it will be necessary to build and equip a new sleeping pavilion at once. I am sure the people of British Columbia will at least provide accommodation for soldiers whose health has been broken in the service of their country. In this connection I would like to draw attention to the fact that there are now serving in the army twelve ex-patients of the Sanatorium, and one in the navy. Some of these are already in France and the others are in training and will go to the front in the spring. So that the Sanatorium has contributed to the army more than have as yet been returned as invalids from tuberculosis.

TREATMENT

The treatment followed at the Sanatorium has consisted essentially of rest, fresh air, good food and carefully graded exercise. Accessories to the

REPORT OF ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS SOCIETY

treatment, such as tuberculin, autogenous vaccines, and artificial pneumothorax, have been given in carefully selected cases. Experience teaches us that there is no short cut in the cure of tuberculosis. The average time under treatment of incipient cases discharged was 301 days, of moderately advanced cases 350 days. These are the cases in which we can hope for permanent results, and make up most of our discharged cases who remain well and working. The far advanced, unfortunately, still constitute half the cases treated, and we cannot hope to do more for them than prolong life and protect the public from infection.

In the appended tables the results of treatment are summarized, and an attempt is made to show the economic value of the Sanatorium to the Province.

ECONOMIC VALUE OF SANATORIUM TREATMENT

In table No. 1 the occupations and earnings of 50 discharged patients are shown. These patients have all been traced and their present condition and occupation known. They are not selected cases, but represent the average and it gives what we consider a fair estimate of the economic value of Sanatorium treatment.

In table No. 2 the results in patients discharged from one to eight years are analyzed in detail. The percentage of the unknown is rather high—21.9%—owing to so many of our patients moving and changing their addresses. It is interesting to note that the percentage of unknown is in advanced cases 12.3%, in moderately advanced cases 31.2%, and in incipient cases 34.8%, showing that bad news travels quicker than good, and that we are more likely to hear of deaths in our discharged patients than that they are well and working.

A summary of table No. 2 shows our results in patients who have been discharged from one to eight years.

Summary of Table No. 2:—

Incipient cases treated longer than one month:

Well and working	69.4%
Living but not working	8.3%
Total living	77.7%
Dead	22.3%
	100.0%

Moderately advanced cases treated longer than one month:

Well and working.....	40.0%
Living but not working.....	9.8%
Total living	49.8%
Dead	50.2%
	100.0%

Far advanced cases treated longer than one month:

Well and working.....	5.6%
Living but not working.....	3.7%
Total living.....	9.3%
Dead	90.7%
	100.0%

Based on these tables—not including patients discharged in 1915—out of a total of 208 incipient and moderately advanced cases who were treated over one month and have been discharged from one to eight years, there were in 1915 one hundred and twenty-five well and working. Their average earnings were \$62.10 per month. From this we can deduce the following interesting facts. The total earnings in 1915 of the 125 discharged patients were at

least \$93,150.00. The operating cost of the Sanatorium for 1915 was \$51,661.00, hence the surplus of earnings of discharged patients over the cost of operating the institution in 1915 was \$41,489.00. This is surely sufficient evidence, without further comment, of the economic value of the Institution to the Province. It must be remembered, though in this connection, that about 60% of the admissions to the Sanatorium are far advanced cases, so that not more than 40% of the beds are available for proper Sanatorium cases. The far advanced we cannot hope, except in 5% of the cases to restore to health, and in respect to this class the Sanatorium has been doing what is properly hospital work.

THE ECONOMIC LOSS FROM TUBERCULOSIS.

The above figures show something of the economic gain there is to the Province in treating tuberculosis in sufficient time to restore the individual to working capacity again. Considering the other side of the question; what is the economic loss from tuberculosis in British Columbia?

In 1912 Dr. Irving Fisher in an exhaustive article on the economic cost of tuberculosis to the United States came to the following conclusion: That each person who died of tuberculosis in the United States, cost others at least \$1,400 before death and \$2,300 by death. In 1914 the deaths from tuberculosis in British Columbia were 403, and about 400 in 1915 showing the average number of deaths to be about 400 per year. Applying Dr. Fisher's estimate of the cost of caring for these 400 patients who died amounted to \$560,000. The economic loss caused by death was \$920,000. The total loss to the Province from tuberculosis in 1915 was then at least \$1,480,000.

While I am not so optimistic as to think that tuberculosis could be entirely wiped out as a cause of death inside a space of ten years, yet I am confident, that if this Province would spend 20% of the economic loss annually in a well-directed campaign, within ten years or less the death rate would be reduced by one half. This is the experience elsewhere and there is no reason why it should not be ours.

THE REMEDY.

If, the Province of British Columbia would provide beds for the treatment of tuberculosis equal to the number of deaths, viz. 400.

If, in each of the larger centres dispensaries in charge of visiting nurses were established, so that advanced cases could be sought and isolated, and incipient cases diagnosed early.

If, open air schools and preventoriums were established for tubercular and anemic children.

If, our food—particularly milk—were made safe from infection from tubercle bacilli.

If, the existing laws regarding notification, fumigation of infected houses, anti-spitting by laws and health regulations generally were strictly enforced.

If, a campaign of education as to the benefits of fresh air, the early symptoms of disease, etc., were carried on in the schools.

If, these things were done it is as certain as—that tubercle bacilli are killed by sunlight and fresh air—that the death rate from this dread disease could be reduced by one half within a decade at least, and within a few generations become as rare as leprosy.

During the year the Main Building was thoroughly renovated, and it will be necessary this year to renovate the interior of the Sleeping Pavilion and Administration Building. Otherwise, the buildings are in good repair.

By the exercise of strict economy in all departments the operating cost has been reduced to \$1,484¹/₂ per day. A large saving has been made by using wood instead of coal for fuel.

In December a complete X-Ray outfit was ordered, and when installed will be a great help in diagnosis.

The grounds and garden have been much improved during the year and

REPORT OF ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS SOCIETY

a short five hole golf course has been laid out, and has afforded great enjoyment to the patients who are able to play.

The kitchen garden was greatly extended this year, and one gardener with the assistance of patients' labor raised enough vegetables—with the exception of potatoes—to keep the institution going most of the year.

The Old Buildings are gradually being torn down, and the lumber utilized for various purposes. The Children's Balcony, a new Garage, and a new Green House—under construction—have been largely built of this old lumber.

I wish to express my thanks to Dr. J. S. Burris, Consulting Surgeon to the Sanatorium, who has given great assistance and advice on surgical cases and performed several major operations on patients.

I wish also to express my thanks and appreciation of the faithful work of Miss Thomas, the matron, and her staff of nurses, and to Mr. Strachan, the ranch manager, for his hearty co-operation in all the work of the institution.

In spite of the war many kind friends did not forget the needs of our patients and have sent large donations of clothing, reading matter and Christmas cheer. These have been very much appreciated and a complete list is appended to this report.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Yours faithfully,

C. H. VROOMAN,
Medical Superintendent.

MEDICAL REPORT OF KING EDWARD SANATORIUM

Staff—

Medical Superintendent.....	Dr. C. H. Vrooman
Medical Assistant, April 1st to September 31st.....	Dr. W. F. Shaw
Matron	Miss M. Thomas

Patients in Sanatorium December 31st, 1915.....	96
Admitted during 1915.....	94

Total number of patients treated.....	190
---------------------------------------	-----

STATISTICS REGARDING CASES ADMITTED IN 1915:

Of the 94 admissions there were:

Males	60
Females	34
	94

These were classified as follows:

Incipient	15 or 16.0%
Moderately Advanced.....	23 or 24.5%
Far Advanced.....	55 or 58.5%
Non-Tubercular	1 or 1.0%

The civil state of the 94 patients was:

	Married	Single	Widowed
Male	20	41	....
Female	14	18	1
	34	59	1

REPORT OF ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS SOCIETY

Addresses of 94 cases:

	Male.	Female.
Vancouver	25	9
Victoria	5	....
South Vancouver	4	2
New Westminster	4	2
Kamloops	3	3
Burnaby	1	3
Hedley	2	1
Maple Ridge	2	....
Kaslo	1	1
Port Alberni .....	....	2
Erickson .....	....	1
North Vancouver .....	....	1
Chemainus	1	....
Courtenay .....	....	1
South Wellington	1	....
Tranquille .....	....	1
Edmonds .....	....	1
Cloverdale .....	....	1
Lynn Valley	1	....
Notch Hill	1	....
Rossland	1	....
Chilliwack .....	....	1
Kelowna .....	....	1
Winnipeg	1	....
North Kamloops	1	....
Paxton Valley	1	....
Greenwood .....	....	1
Nanaimo	1	....
Chase	1	....
Abbotsford	1	....
Walhachin	1	....
Dewdney .....	....	1
Summerland	1	....
Denman Island	1	....
	60	34

Religions of 94 cases:

	Male.	Female.
Presbyterian	16	12
Church of England	16	4
Roman Catholic	10	7
Methodist	7	5
Lutheran	4	2
Baptist	2	3
Salvation Army	1	1
Congregationalist	1	....
Greek Orthodox	1	....
Free Thinker	1	....
None	1	....
	60	34

REPORT OF ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS SOCIETY

Nationalities of 94 cases:

	Male.	Female.
Canadian	20	15
English	14	9
Scotch	8	3
Irish	4	...
French Canadian	3	1
Swedish	2	2
American	2	1
French	1	1
Norwegian	1	...
Finish	1	...
Italian .....	...	1
Newfoundlander	1	...
Welsh	1	...
Greek	1	...
Russian .....	...	1
New Zealander	1	...
	60	34

Ages of 94 cases:

	Male.	Female.
1 to 10 years	1	2
11 to 15 "	3	3
16 to 20 "	5	1
21 to 25 "	7	16
26 to 30 "	15	8
31 to 35 "	11	4
36 to 40 "	5	...
41 to 45 "	7	...
46 to 50 "	2	...
51 to 55 "	4	...
	60	34

Occupations of 94 cases:

	Male.	Female.
Housewife .....	...	14
School children	6	5
Laborers	8	...
Nurses .....	...	4
Stenographers .....	...	4
Carpenters	4	...
Miners	4	...
Salesmen	3	...
Farmers	3	...
Domestic help .....	...	3
Independent .....	...	3
Bookkeeper	2	...
Bartender	2	...
Engineer	2	...
Soldier	2	...
Chauffeur	2	...
Physician	1	...
Policeman	1	...
Merchant	1	...
Glass worker	1	...
Machinist	1	...
Sailor	1	...
Dental Mechanic	1	...

REPORT OF ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS SOCIETY

	Male.	Female
Cashier	1	....
Painter	1	....
Fireman	1	....
Cattle Broker	1	....
Street Car Conductor	1	....
Journalist	1	....
Cigar Maker	1	....
Logger	1	....
Storekeeper	1	....
Dentist	1	....
Musician	1	....
Photographer	1	....
Metal Worker	1	....
Accountant	1	....
Gardener	1	....
Laundress .....	....	1
	<hr/> 60	<hr/> 34

REPORT ON ARTIFICIAL PNEUMOTHORAX TREATMENT.

(This report includes those treated in 1914).

Total number treated	23
Complete failure to find pleural space on account of adhesions	1
Refused to go on with treatment after first compression	1
Partial failure (some pneumothorax produced but very little compression of lung on account of adhesions; patients received no benefit)	4
Number on which a good pneumothorax was produced	17
Classified:	
Far advanced, progressive (no benefit from treatment)	3
Chronic advanced cases—onset of disease more than 9 months before the pneumothorax treatment was tried	6
Benefited	2
No benefit	4
Advanced cases; recent onset, less than 9 months before the pneumothorax treatment was tried	6
Benefited	5
No benefit	1
Moderately advanced cases (recent onset)	2
Benefited	2
Number on which a good pneumothorax was produced—Benefited	9
“ “ “ “ “ “ No benefit	8
.....	—
Number of injections of nitrogen gas or air	17
(Sterile air has been used in most of the cases during 1915)	252
Complications—	
Slight pleural reflex	2
Pleurisy with effusion	6
Profuse haemoptysis after commencement of treatment	2
Operations performed by Dr. J. S. Burris, Consulting Surgeon, upon Sanatorium patients at the Royal Inland Hospital, Kamloops.	
Appendicectomies	4
Epithelioma of Lip	1
Fistula in ano	1
Ischio—rectal abscess	1

REPORT OF ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS SOCIETY

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE IN LABORATORY

Chemical and Bacteriological Examinations of Urine	143
Blood Counts	87
Sputum Examinations	289
Wasserman Tests	2
Autogenous Vaccines, prepared	5
Examinations of Discharges, Fluids, etc.	3
Renal Functional Tests	5
Guinea Pig Inoculations	7

STATISTICS IN REFERENCE TO PATIENTS DISCHARGED DURING 1915

Total number discharged	91
Re-admitted for treatment	7
Non-Tubercular	1
In Sanatorium less than one month and not considered treated.....	2
Total	10

To be considered in this report 81

CLASS 1.—Incipient and Moderately Advanced Cases. These are patients who on admission offered good hope of improvement under Sanatorium treatment. Of these there were 30 cases.

Class 1. Results in 30 cases

Condition on Admission	Condition on Discharge		
	App. Arrested	Quiescent	Improved
Incipient, 31.....13—43.3%	8—61.6%	4—30.8%	1—7.6%
Moderately Adv'd—17—36.7%	4—23.5%	7—41.2%	6—35.3%
30—100.0%	12—40.0%	11—36.6%	7—23.4%

The results of Sputum examinations were:

	On Admission	On Discharge
Incipient .....Tubercle Bacilli present.....	1	0
Incipient .....Tubercle Bacilli absent.....	12	13
	13	13
Moderately Advanced.....Tubercle Bacilli present	12	5
Moderately Advanced.....Tubercle Bacilli absent	5	12
	17	17

Average days under treatment—

Incipient	301 days
Moderately Advanced	350.7 days

Number gaining in weight—

Incipient	11.....Average gain	7.2 lbs.
Moderately Advanced.....	17.....Average gain	13.5 lbs.

Number losing in weight—

Incipient	2.....Average loss	4.5 lbs.
Moderately Advanced	0.....Average loss	0 lbs.

REPORT OF ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS SOCIETY

CLASS 2.—Far Advanced Cases whose conditions on admission was such that no permanent cure could be expected, though as will be seen below some were greatly benefited. Of these there were 51 cases.

Class 2. Results in 51 cases

Condition on Admission	Condition on Discharge			
	Quiescent	Improved	Unimproved	Died
Far Advanced, 51	7 — 13.7%	8 — 15.7%	18 — 35.3%	18 — 35.3%

The results of Sputum examinations were:

	On Admission	On Discharge
Far Advanced.....Tubercle Bacilli present.....	45	42
Far Advanced.....Tubercle Bacilli absent.....	6	9
	51	51

Average time under treatment..... 448 days

TABLE No. I.

EARNINGS OF 50 DISCHARGED PATIENTS WHO HAVE BEEN TRACED AND THEIR OCCUPATIONS KNOWN

TOTAL NUMBER OF PATIENTS 50

CLASS OF CASES:

Incipient	24
Moderately Advanced	14
Far Advanced	12
Total	50

PRESENT OCCUPATIONS:

Males—

Laborers, including Soldiers and Sailors	21
Skilled laborers—Carpenters, painters, etc.	5
Clerical—Managers, accountants, etc.	10
Total	36

Females:

Married and doing own housework	8
Domestic servants	2
Nurses, teachers, etc.	4
Total	14
Total	50

SPUTUM REPORTS:

Number Positive to Tubercle Bacilli	34
Number Negative to Tubercle Bacilli	16

TOTAL TIME UNDER TREATMENT	16,250 days
AVERAGE TIME UNDER TREATMENT	325 days
AVERAGE TIME SINCE DISCHARGE	34.2 months
AVERAGE MONTHLY EARNINGS	\$ 62.10
TOTAL EARNINGS SINCE DISCHARGE	106,200.00
TOTAL COST OF TREATMENT at \$2.00 per day	32,500.00
SURPLUS OF EARNINGS OVER COST OF TREATMENT	73,700.00

Included in the above table are six ex-patients serving in the army and one in the navy.

REPORT OF ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS SOCIETY

TABLE No. II.

Present condition of patients discharged previous to December 31, 1914.

(Patients not considered unless under treatment for more than one month)

Condition on Admission	Condition on Discharge	Present Condition	Discharged during year ending December 31st.							
			1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	Tl.
Incipient, 112	Arrested or Quiescent, 73	Well and working	4	1	7	5	2	9	9	37
		Living					3	1		4
		Dead		4	3					7
		Unknown	3	6	3	4	1	7	1	25
		Totals	7	11	13	9	6	17	10	73
	Improved, 28	Well and working	1	1	1	2	3	2	1	11
		Living					2	1	1	6
		Dead			2					2
		Unknown		3	2			4	2	11
		Totals	1	4	5	2	5	7	4	28
	Unimproved, 11	Well and working					2			2
		Living		1				1		2
		Dead	1	1	1					3
		Died in Instit.					1			1
		Unknown		1	1			1		3
Moderately Advanced, 96	Arrested or Quiescent, 34	Totals	1	3	2		3	2	1	11
		Well and working	1			4	1	2	9	17
		Living								
		Dead	3	1		1				5
		Unknown	2		1	4	3	2		12
	Improved, 49	Totals	6	1	1	9	4	4	9	34
		Well and working				1		3	2	6
		Living				1	2	2	1	6
		Dead	1	4	10	2	2	1		20
		Unknown		2		4	3	6	2	17
	Unimproved, 13	Totals	1	6	10	8	7	12	5	49
		Well and working					2			2
		Living								
		Dead		2	2	1				5
		Died in Instit.					2	3		5
Advanced Cases, 243	Arrested or Quiescent, 13	Unknown						1		1
		Totals		2	2	1	4	4		13
		Well and working						3	4	7
		Living							1	1
		Dead								
	Improved, 55	Unknown				2		1	2	5
		Totals				2		4	7	13
		Well and working				2	1	3		6
		Living				2	1	1	1	5
		Dead	1	8	1	2	12	5	3	32
	Unimproved, 175	Unknown					5	5	2	12
		Totals	1	8	1	6	19	14	6	55
		Well and working								
		Living					1		1	2
		Dead	5	13	3	13	17	17	5	73
		Died in Instit.	2	2		15	23	22	15	88
		Unknown					4	7	1	12
		Totals	7	15	12	28	45	46	22	175

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS EMPLOYED

On Admission.

These definitions indicate the furthest extent of disease and the greatest severity of symptoms that a patient can present and still belong to the stage defined. All patients beyond the incipient stage fall under the moderately advanced stage unless the physical signs and symptoms exceed those of the moderately advanced stage, when they should be classified as far advanced.

Incipient.

Slight or no constitutional symptoms (including, particularly, gastric or intestinal disturbance or rapid loss of weight). Slight or no elevation of temperature or acceleration of pulse at any time during the twenty-four hours.

Expectoration usually small in amount or absent. Tubercle bacilli may be present or absent.

Slight infiltration limited to the apex of one or both lungs or a small part of one lobe.

No tuberculous complications.

Moderately Advanced.

No marked impairment of function, either local or constitutional.

Localized consolidation moderate in extent with little or no evidence of cavity formation; or infiltration more extensive than under incipient. No serious complications.

Far Advanced.

Marked impairment of function, local and constitutional.

Marked consolidation of an entire lobe.

Or disseminated areas of beginning cavity formation.

Or serious complications.

Miliary Tuberculosis.

Arrested.

On Discharge.

All constitutional symptoms and expectoration with bacilli absent for a period of six months; the physical signs to be those of a healed lesion.

Apparently Arrested.

All constitutional symptoms and expectoration with bacilli absent for a period of three months; the physical signs to be those of a healed lesion.

Quiescent.

Absence of all constitutional symptoms, expectoration and bacilli may or may not be present; physical signs stationary or retrogressive, the foregoing conditions to have existed for at least two months.

Improved.

Constitutional symptoms lessened or entirely absent; physical signs improved or unchanged; cough and expectoration with bacilli usually present.

Unimproved.

All essential symptoms and signs unabated or increased.

Arrested.

ULTIMATE RESULTS.

General health and working capacity retained for six months and over. No active symptoms. Bacilli may be present.

Improved.

All cases not in above classification but with inactive disease.

TERMS USED IN DEFINITION OF "INCIPIENT."

1. Slight Constitutional Disturbance.

Slight loss of appetite, of strength, of weight; lassitude; possibly slight acceleration of pulse or possibly slight elevation of temperature. The impairment of health may be so slight that the patient does not look or feel sick in the ordinary sense of the word.

REPORT OF ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS SOCIETY

2. Slight Elevation of Temperature.

Maximum temperature after rest for one hour, never goes 99.5 to 100 F. by mouth (or 100.5 per rectum).

3. Slight Acceleration of Pulse.

Maximum pulse rate not over 90 after rest for one hour, sitting or lying, except when due to causes other than tuberculosis.

4. Absence of Tubercle Bacilli.

Each monthly examination (if the sputum be negative), to consist of a careful microscopic examination, with a mechanical stage, of two smears, devoting at least three minutes to each smear, made from selected particles (at least six from different parts) of the sputum on each of three successive days. The morning sputum should always be obtained, or, better, the minute bits that some arrested patients raise at very infrequent intervals. It is not yet deemed wise to insist on digestion and centrifugalization, or on inoculation of guinea-pigs.

5. Infiltration.

Physical signs of slight prominence of the clavicle, lessened movement of chest, narrowing of apical resonance with lessened movement of base of lung, slight or no change in resonance, distant or loud and harsh breathing, with or without some change in the rhythm (i. e., prolonged expirations; vocal resonance possibly slightly increased; or fine or moderately coarse rales present or absent. If sputum contains tubercle bacilli, any one of these.

6. Apex.

That portion of the lung situated above the clavicle and the third vertebral spine.

7. A Small Part of One Lobe.

An area of one or two intercostal spaces, or an area not exceeding 60 to 80 sq. cm. in extent, according to the size of the patient.

TERMS USED IN DEFINITION OF "MODERATELY ADVANCED."

8. Marked Impairment of Function, Either Local or Constitutional.

Local: Marked dyspnea on exertion, limiting seriously the patient's activity.

Constitutional: Marked weakness, anorexia, tachycardia.

9. Moderately Extent of Localized Consolidation.

An area of one-half lobe or less, but may involve both apices; marked dullness, bronchial or decidedly broncho-vesicular breathing; markedly increased vocal resonance; rales usually present. These signs are to be sharply limited as to area instead of gradually shading into normal physical signs.

10. Evidences of Destruction of Tissue.

Presence of tubercle bacilli or elastic fibers in the sputum or the presence of the physical signs of a cavity. There are no absolutely certain physical signs of cavity but a combination of any four of the following signs is to be taken as indicative of a cavity: (1) cracked pot note; (2) amphoric breathing; (3) intense whispering pectoriloquy; (4) a veiled puff or post-tussive suction; (5) bubbling or resonant rales. "Physical signs of softening" do not admit of any definition apart from that of cavity formation, and the terms should not be used.

11. Disseminated Fibroid Deposits.

More or less localized areas of fibrous tissue, producing on physical examination, some change or dullness in the percussion note, more or less increase of vocal resonance, harsh, suppressed or broncho-vesicular breathing, rales sibilant or sonorous usually, but at times fine and moderately coarse.

12. Serious Complications.

These should be limited to tuberculous complications, such as meningitis, pharyngitis (except slight thickening in the posterior inter-arytenoid space, and superficial ulceration of a vocal cord), enteritis, peritonitis, nephritis, cystitis, orchitis, adenitis (unless very slight), etc.

REPORT OF ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS SOCIETY

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, TRANQUILLE SANATORIUM

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
------	------	------	------	-------	-----	------	------	------	-----	------	------	------

Mean Temperature

1908					52.7	60.9	67.2	64.0	53.0	42.3	37.4	22.1
1909	8.1	27.8	41.1	45.7	54.9	62.4	66.6	65.5	61.6	47.4	34.8	
1910	24.1	22.4	45.1	51.0	59.6	59.8	68.3	63.5	57.8	48.2	38.0	
1911			39.2	45.3	55.0	63.5	69.7	65.8	56.0	47.7	26.4	27.0
1912	17.7	32.1	34.0	48.8	59.4	66.8	66.1	63.2	55.1		38.9	32.5
1913	23.7	25.0	41.9	63.3	65.5	75.2	80.6	80.5	71.2	54.1	45.3	37.3
1914	23.5	19.0	37.0	51.0	62.0	68.0	69.5	70.0	60.0	50.0	37.0	25.0
1915	23.5	38.5	43.5	56.5	61.5	63.5	68.5	71.0	59.0	52.0	35.5	25.5

Highest Temperature

1908					78.0	90.8	99.3	95.4	83.0	70.0	70.0	51.0
1909	50.0	57.0	68.0	70.0	83.0	92.0	93.0	90.0	91.0	67.0	57.0	
1910	56.0	47.0	68.0	88.5	89.5	83.0	95.0	90.0	88.0	72.0	61.0	
1911			62.0	76.0	88.0	90.0	100.0	91.0	84.0	81.0	53.0	47.0
1912	48.0	49.0	68.0	68.0	88.0	101.0	90.0	85.0	82.0	70.0	55.0	47.0
1913	45.0	46.0	58.0	76.0	83.0	89.0	99.0	96.0	80.0	71.0	57.0	48.0
1914	50.0	52.0	62.0	76.0	88.0	94.0	100.0	95.0	82.0	70.0	58.0	45.0
1915	43.0	53.0	63.0	78.0	84.0	85.0	91.0	91.0	80.0	72.0	55.0	50.0

Lowest Temperature

1908					29.1	31.9	35.4	34.0	19.0	20.0	5.0	-5.0
1909	-33.0	13.0	19.0	21.0	29.0	40.0	44.0	41.0	38.0	21.0	9.0	
1910	-10.0	1.0	26.0	21.0	36.0	39.0	41.0	35.0	29.0	21.0	22.0	
1911			10.0	17.0	34.0	39.0	45.0	45.0	28.0	19.0	6.0	-12.0
1912	-15.0	9.0	10.0	27.0	39.0	40.0	46.0	40.0	34.0	28.0	24.0	12.0
1913	-20.0	-24.0	11.0	20.0	41.0	42.0	41.0	46.0	36.0	23.0	20.0	15.0
1914	-3.0	-16.0	12.0	26.0	36.0	42.0	39.0	45.0	38.0	31.0	16.0	5.0
1915	4.0	24.0	24.0	35.0	39.0	42.0	46.0	51.0	38.0	32.0	16.0	1.0

Precipitation—Rain and Snow

1908					0.65	1.03	0.40	0.21	0.22	0.34	0.03	0.35
1909	0.28	1.32	0.05	0.10	0.59	0.73	1.61	0.25	1.54	0.24	0.51	
1910	0.16	0.40	0.28	0.03	0.54	1.30	0.13	1.28	0.10	0.15	0.31	
1911			0.16	0.05	1.27	0.14	0.42	1.67	1.26	0.02	1.91	0.86
1912	0.75	0.36	T	1.22	0.07	0.70	2.36	2.31	0.68	0.18	0.14	0.25
1913		0.70	0.10	0.20	0.71	1.47	0.79	0.77	0.07	0.85	0.40	
1914	0.82	0.22	0.20	0.14	1.29	0.45	0.75	0.05	1.02	0.49	0.61	0.01
1915	0.21	0.10	0.49	0.15	1.54	1.77	2.64	0.54	0.67	0.23	0.34	0.15

Snow came—1908, 1.50; 1909, 21.10; 1910, 7.75; 1911, 23.23; 1913, 24.32; 1914, 35.1; 1915, 14.8.

Bright Sunshine, Hours and Minutes.

1908					189.36	198.18	257.42	290.48	277.00	199.36	150.30	76.18
1909	88.48	86.48	187.54	238.48	254.42	251.30	307.42	285.30	208.14	122.36	89.00	
1910							341.36	250.30	198.05	91.36	43.18	
1911			184.54	247.06	224.18	308.16	341.24		175.06	211.48	78.12	46.42
1912	64.30	84.24	251.00	156.18	252.48	222.48	184.42	173.00	128.54	64.51		43.4
1913	85.10	146.00	161.12	230.00	182.18	203.55	308.60	256.52	220.38	130.52	92.30	50.24
1914	43.00	62.36	164.20	221.30	277.34	242.00	297.32	308.18	136.48	157.38	61.36	46.36
1915	71.36	82.88	172.08	246.78	197.94	242.56	271.40	306.14	177.74	131.24	97.24	60.82

RANCH MANAGER'S REPORT

To the Board of Directors,

B. C. Anti-Tuberculosis Society.

Gentlemen:—

I beg to submit the Annual Report of Alexandra Ranch for the year ending December 31st, 1915.

This has been a very busy year owing to the buildings and improvements made for the dairy cattle.

The carriage shed at the south end of the barn has been fitted up for the horses, and the space formerly occupied by them, together with the old dairy barn, has been re-modelled. This has been fitted up with cement floors and mangers, steel supporting columns, partitions and stanchions, electric light, and a good sewerage system. There is good light and ventilation, and an automatic water supply bowl is in front of each cow. A litter carrier and feed truck has also been installed; and an overhead track and carriage to convey the milk from the barn to the dairy. This barn is giving much better results than the old one, and purer milk is being produced.

A new dairy, 12x16, has been built, with cement floors and running water. This was much needed as we had really no accommodation for the milk before. A milk cooler was purchased early in the year. The milk is run through the cooler as soon as it is taken from the cow and cooled down to within 2 degrees of the tap water. By this method the milk was found to keep sweet and fresh for a very much longer period.

A 60-ton silo was erected for storing ensilage, but as the 10 acres of corn planted, produced such an abundant crop, it was found necessary to build another silo of 90 tons capacity. This ensilage is of the highest quality, and there is sufficient quantity to supply our dairy herd for 9 or 10 months.

A root cellar, 7 feet deep, 16x32, was excavated, and a building the same size placed over it to be used as a granary and feed mixing room.

Five acres of sugar beets and mangels were planted, with only fair results, while the labor and expense connected with them was almost double that of the corn. The soil does not seem to be suited to this kind of crop.

Twenty acres of alfalfa was sown this year and a very good catch obtained. This field yielded a very fair second crop after the nurse crop was taken off. The old hay land produced a very poor crop due largely to its run-out condition. All the irrigated land must be plowed and thoroughly cultivated before we can expect good results. This entails considerable labor and expense but it is my intention to do so as soon as possible.

The orchard yield was not so heavy as last year, but a finer quality of fruit was produced. 125 fruit trees of best varieties were planted this year to take the place of those which have been winter killed, or have been destroyed by heavy winds.

The dairy cows have milked very well during the year, although we were a little short in our supply during November and December. This shortage was partly due to the fact that we had decreased our herd 6 head, and partly because we were raising several young calves. We have 7 pure-bred calves this year.

The range cattle have had a splendid summer as there was an abundance of feed and all came in in the fall in good condition. During the months of January and February we lost a few dairy calves with blackleg, but by thoroughly cleansing and disinfecting the corrals and by vaccinating all the young cattle twice, we have succeeded in completely stamping it out.

Sufficient ice was put up last winter to supply the needs of the Sanatorium during the entire season.

I would recommend that next season a hogery be built as at present the hogs have no accommodation at all. A large shed will also have to be built on the lower meadow for the range cattle. As a great deal of the building material can be found on the ranch, the chief expense in this will be in the labor. All the Ranch buildings are greatly in need of paint, and I think an effort should be made to have this done, as buildings depreciate very fast if not protected by paint. I think it would also be a wise provision to have a well sunk beside the dairy barn, to insure a constant supply of water, as the pipe line from the Sanatorium is liable to become frozen or obstructed during the winter months.

In conclusion, I wish to thank Mr. W. H. Johnston and Mr. Jas. Gill, who have given liberally of their time and advice in assisting me with the buildings and improvements. Also I wish to thank Dr. Vreeman, Mr. McIndoe, Miss Thomas and staff for their assistance and hearty co-operation with me in my work.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

D. W. STRACHAN,
Ranch Manager.

VANCOUVER ASSOCIATION FOR PREVENTION AND RELIEF OF TUBERCULOSIS

Ladies:

I bring you to-day a report, not replete with expansion and increased activities, but one which deals with a steady growth of the work already undertaken.

We have shared in common with other organizations the financial trials contingent to this time of stress, we have weathered the storm and come through with a small balance in the bank, our nurses' work greatly increased, and our clinic doing good service.

Before proceeding to the actual report of work accomplished, there are a few thoughts I wish to present you to help us in doing our share in this war we are waging against Tuberculosis.

I. As spring and summer are coming, the possibility that the germs of Tuberculosis may be carried by means of flies, and dust suggests that greater precautions be exercised in the handling and exposure of all food stuffs, and that we each personally and collectively wage an anti-fly campaign.

II. Let us urge by education and otherwise that all milk not derived from Tuberculine tested cattle be pasteurized or scalded and—

III. Let us pay attention to the housing problem and work towards the enactment of laws which will prohibit the renting of houses unfit for humane habitation, and—

IV. Let us realize the importance of proper hygiene in homes, schools, play grounds, etc., and help in all public health work which will raise the standard of health and living conditions in our community.

Let us remember two things:

I. That the keynote of this war against tuberculosis is education.

II. That in our preventative work, especially among children, the beginning of the end of tuberculosis is the protection of the child in the home.

During the year we have held regular monthly meetings with an average attendance of 12 members. I trust that in the coming year we may find means of increasing that average.

REPORT OF ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS SOCIETY

Our Nurse, Miss Hill, has been on duty almost continuously throughout the year. Miss Hill's loyal and able assistance has made my work a pleasure during the years of her service and her excellent methods of work among our tuberculosis families in the city must commend itself to all.

When Dr. Thomson, our clinic Physician, left for the front last summer, we felt the bottom dropping out of things, but Dr. Proctor came to our aid, and under his direction the clinic was moved to the C. F. R. Station and very excellently conducted.

A month or so later we were unfortunate in also having Dr. Proctor leave for the front, but he very kindly arranged for Dr. Cumming to take his place and since that time Dr. Cumming has ably carried on the work begun by Dr. Thomson.

At this time let me speak of the importance of this Clinic, especially for children and urge upon you its enlargements in the coming year.

In June, thanks to your generosity, your President attended the 11th annual meeting of the National Association for the study and Prevention of Tuberculosis which was held in Seattle. This privilege proved of inestimable value, I cannot express what that meeting meant to me, and can only hope that that something I gained may show in my work.

Our report of cases shows an increase over last year as follows:—

Cases reported, all forms.

1914—198

1915—246

Deaths from all forms.

1914—126

1915—143

Death rate per 1000 population.

1914—1.1

1915—1.35

These figures show an increase in the death rate in 1915 over that in 1914. I am not sure but that this increase may in a measure be due to the fact that our efforts are proving their value by finding the cases and having them properly reported to the Health Department.

Before closing, I wish to personally thank the retiring officers for their work during the year and to express my thanks to you all for the honor you have done me in wishing me to be your President for another year. I shall do my best to warrant that honor.

At this time I would like to speak of the wonderful assistance we have always received from Dr. Underhill and his staff, our work would have been hampered had it not been for them. I thank you.

Respectfully submitted,

Vancouver B. C.,

February 3, 1916.

CATHERINE HARRISON,

President.

VICTORIA ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS SOCIETY

Madam President and Ladies:—

I beg to submit the Annual Report of the Victoria Anti-Tuberculosis Society, for year ending January 25th, 1916.

Early in the year the Senior Society expressed their wish to amalgamate with the Junior, and be known as the Victoria Society; and to concentrate their united efforts in dealing with the local conditions, and for caring for all tubercular cases brought to their notice.

This union has proved of great advantage, not only financially, but in the increased numbers of interested members.

REPORT OF ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS SOCIETY

The visiting was done by Mrs. Edwards from April to November, and from November to the present date by Miss Wallace.

Both these visitors are nurses, the latter belonging to the Victoria Order of Nurses. Under their skilful and conscientious care the average of five patients a week has received weekly attention, each patient being provided with eggs, oxo, milk, codliver oil and such medicines prescribed by the doctor in charge.

The three younger patients were examined by Dr. Hall, City Health Officer, and have progressed very favorably during the year.

There have been two deaths among the patients, and three new cases undertaken.

The health officers of the different Municipalities report that the great need is to educate the people as to the danger and care of tuberculosis.

In October the Health Department notified all physicians that tuberculosis is a reportable disease, and that the Health Department is to be notified immediately of any such cases. This is a distinct gain. There are still, however, tubercular people who move from house to house without taking any precautions as to disinfecting, and without any doctor's knowledge.

This matter I would like to see taken up by every member of the Society, until it is as customary to expect all rentable houses to be disinfected, as to find the plumbing and other conditions in satisfactory order.

The tuberculosis ward in the Jubilee Hospital has been visited regularly by some faithful members, to whom many thanks are due. Gifts of magazines, fruits and extra clothing have been taken, which are much appreciated. There are thirteen patients in the ward at present.

Money was raised during the year through the efforts of the former senior society, by a rummage sale, and by dances given by Mrs. Stuart Robertson and Miss Smith.

I have only to say in closing that as our membership only numbers twenty-two, it must make up in enthusiasm what it lacks in numbers, and must work so efficiently that it may not be long till we can add to the already glowing and truthful category of Victoria's charms—"No Tuberculosis in this City."

ELINOR M. HANINGTON,
Honorary Secretary.

Officers for 1916:

President: Mrs. A. F. Griffiths, Cadlow Heights, Victoria.

Treasurer: Mrs. Guy P. Goddard, 924 Maclure St., Victoria.

Secretary: Miss E. M. Hannington, 2327 Beach Drive, Victoria.

B. C. ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS SOCIETY

BRANCH NO. 3

New Westminster, B. C.
January, 1916.

Madam President and Ladies:

The work has progressed steadily and quietly in spite of the existing depression.

The Association held six meetings—five in the City Hall by courtesy of the City Officials and one at the Home of the President.

We regret very keenly that we have been unable to send to Tranquille any monetary donation; but we have kept in touch with the local patients

REPORT OF ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS SOCIETY

there, and shipments of magazines have been made throughout the year under the supervision of Mrs. Lusby and Mrs. Smith, to whom the Society tenders its thanks for their good work.

The Christmas Box for the Sanatorium did not come up to expectations, but we hope to send a box of clothing early in the year.

The little girl who returned from Tranquille in the summer you will be pleased to learn was pronounced free from Tuberculosis.

It was decided at the beginning of the year that whatever moneys were on hand should be devoted to necessitous local cases and this has been done.

The local doctors have been very kind in notifying the President of such cases, and the Association desires to thank them for their help and co-operation.

Some six cases have been under our care and observation during the year and these have been faithfully visited and reported on by the President who has not spared herself in this work. Her chief aim has been to see that necessary precautions were taken to promote the welfare of the patient and to prevent the spread of the disease. As prevention is, we recognize, the most important part of the work.

To such cases the Society provided milk and eggs, and in one—an advanced case under observation since November 1914, the services of a nurse, and in another a charwoman to do the necessary cleaning.

One very sad case might be mentioned—the husband in the last stages of the disease died on being removed to the hospital, leaving his wife with an infant daughter. Five months later the wife developed the disease and was removed to the hospital, and latterly to Tranquille. In these circumstances the Society undertook the maintenance of the baby, for whom a good home was found by our President. The Doctor advises great care and attention for the baby, for it is only by the utmost care that its inherited tendency in this direction can be overcome.

We greatly appreciate the Kewpie Club's donation of \$10 to this case and desire to thank them for the sewing they did for baby.

The accommodation at Tranquille has been greatly taxed of late and patients desiring treatment have had to wait until room could be found for them. This, you can understand, was a great drawback, and where an advanced case was a menace to the rest of the household, the delay was very serious.

The Association is pleased to report that satisfactory arrangements have been made between the civic authorities and the Hospital Board whereby recently a Ward has been opened in the Royal Columbian Hospital for Tuberculosis patients. The city has agreed to pay the same rate for such patients as paid to Tranquille Sanatorium, viz. \$1.25 per patient per day, and the Provincial Government contributes another 50 cents.

The Municipality of Burnaby has agreed and is agreeable, I believe, to bear the expense for their patient at present in this Ward.

The Society feels greatly encouraged at this step for they have long considered the problem of isolating local cases and the President has urged the authorities to provide isolation accommodation.

We are advocating for these patients the same treatment, as far as possible, as given by the Sanatorium.

To the two patients in the Hospital, magazines have been sent by Mrs. Lusby, the convener of the Magazine Committee, and the Society desires to thank the Columbian and the News-Advertiser for their very great kindness in forwarding extra copies of their respective papers to this ward.

I might add that the results of the opening of this Ward even in this short time has justified the deed, as some of the patients has greatly improved—the doctor having reported the disease quiescent. The success of the venture is thus already assured and we are looking forward to doing good and saving work during the coming year.

REPORT OF ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS SOCIETY

As funds were rather low the Society held a Tag Day in November, and the proceeds amounted to \$443.17. The success was due not only to the ever generous public; but to the enthusiasm of the collectors, who braved such a stormy day, and to whom we desire to express our thanks. We would also like to thank the Scandinavian Society for their monthly donation and to express our appreciation to the Columbian for its kindness and courtesy in giving our cause publicity through its columns.

We regret extremely that Burnaby has no Anti-Tuberculosis Society of its own—as our President was called out to a case there, and although she was willing, as always, to help—experienced no little difficulty in dealing with it. We hope that Burnaby, if unable to form a Society of its own, will find its way clear to have representatives in our branch, as this would greatly facilitate work in their municipality.

Respectfully submitted,

U. H. A. GRAY,
Secretary.

J. GAUVREAU,
President.

ANNUAL REPORT OF BRANCH 10— KAMLOOPS, B. C.

Madam President and Ladies:—

I herewith submit the Annual Report of Branch 10 Ladies' Auxiliary to the Anti-Tuberculosis Society of B. C., for the year ending January 31st, 1916.

We have had very few calls upon us for help by tubercular people in the city; groceries were supplied to two families and we paid for the care of a dying man for two weeks and furnished him with clothing.

The Matron at the Sanatorium requested winter clothing for indigent patients and the following articles were supplied at a cost of \$55.00, the Buying Committee obtaining a substantial discount. 12 suits Men's underwear, 12 flannel shirts, 18 pairs woollen socks, 4 woollen toques, 4 pairs woollen mitts, 6 pairs of boots, 3 pairs of overshoes; used clothing also given, 2 women's coats, 3 men's woollen vests, 1 pair men's drawers, 1 pair men's socks.

We extend thanks to the Kamloops Choral Society for giving us a concert which increased our Treasury by \$48.25.

There have been eight regular and two special meetings held, and we have forty members on the roll.

We thank the City Council for the use of the Council Chamber for meetings and the Inland Sentinel for free advertising.

Donations \$9.00 and \$2.00 from Mrs. Wood for sale of Bulgarian Culture.

The Auxiliary spent a very pleasant day, June 9th, the the guests of Dr. Vrooman and Miss Thomas at the Sanatorium. We inspected the buildings and grounds, the patients appearing very bright and cheerful.

Dr. Vrooman, Mr. Dobson and Mr. Busteed kindly placed their cars at our disposal for the day. Dr. Vrooman unfolded a plan to cover in the balcony over the Main entrance to make room for more children. He said he would donate a brass plate suitably inscribed if we would provide the necessary funds. With this object in view we held a Tag Day, September 23rd, and the sum of \$110.00 was sent to Dr. Vrooman and the Children's Balcony is now in use.

REPORT OF ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS SOCIETY

We wish to thank the collectors for making the day a success—Miss Busted, Miss Lidstone, Mrs. Hibbert, Miss Culler, Miss Kinnainman, Miss Costley, Miss Allan, Miss Bulman, Miss Spears, Mrs. Burton, Mrs. Penzer, Mrs. Irwin, Public and High Schools, Fruitlands School, St. Ann's Academy and Zentland House School.

Mrs. Wentworth Wood has ably filled the chair as President, with Mrs. Irwin as Vice-President, Miss Biggs, Treasurer. The following ladies compose the various committees:

Executive—Mrs. Gordon, Mrs. Burton, Mrs. Bulman, Mrs. Hyland. When Mrs. Hyland left the city, Mrs. Hodges was appointed to fill the vacancy.

Visiting—Mrs. Costley, Mrs. Phillips, Mrs. Hyland and Mrs. Carment.

We regret the departure of Mrs. Hyland and Mrs. Irwin from Kamloops—both faithful workers.

Letters of condolence were sent to Mrs. Fagan, Mrs. Irwin and Mr. Milton.

Members, 1915—Mrs. W. F. Wood, Miss Biggs, Mrs. Costley, Mrs. Busted, Mrs. Fisher, Mrs. F. T. Cornwall, Mrs. Wm. Phillips, Mrs. Thrupp, Mrs. Grubbe, Mrs. Robt. McKay, Mrs. J. Milton, Mrs. Pilsworth, Mrs. H. McLean, Mrs. J. R. Archibald, Mrs. J. L. Gordon, Mrs. S. C. Burton, Mrs. Green, Mrs. Bulman, Mrs. Hodges, Mrs. Goudie, Mrs. J. D. Swanson, Mrs. J. M. Harper, Mrs. Sproat, Mrs. Strutt, Mrs. Meighan, Mrs. Morrow, Mrs. Vivars, Mrs. D. H. Campbell, Mrs. J. L. Brown, Mrs. Kinghorn, Mrs. Hyland, Mrs. Fulton, Mrs. J. S. Burris, Mrs. Irwin, Mrs. Barry, Mrs. Bunbury, Mrs. Carment, Mrs. Shields, Mrs. Way and Mrs. M. G. Archibald.

All of which I respectfully submit.

E. ISABEL COSTLEY.

Secretary.

SUSIE A. WOOD,

President.

ANNUAL STATEMENT

Kamloops, B. C.

February 8th, 1916.

Madam President and Ladies:—

I herewith beg to submit to you the Annual Report of the financial statement of the Anti-Tuberculosis Ladies' Auxiliary, from February 1st 1915, to date.

Receipts

Cash on hand	\$127.84
Membership fees	40.00
Donations	9.00
Concert	71.75
Tag Day	115.10
"Culture" sale	2.00
Bank interest	1.75
“ “ (last year)	2.81
	<hr/>
	\$370.25

REPORT OF ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS SOCIETY

Expenditures

Fees to Victoria	\$ 80.15
Stationery and stamps	3.05
Local Relief	37.65
Choral Society.....	16.00
Tickets and rent	7.50
Tranquille Sanatorium	110.10
Inland Sentinel	5.00
Clothing for needy patients at Tranquille	55.00
Flowers	3.00
Cash on hand	52.80
	<hr/>
	\$370.25

All of which is respectfully submitted.

GUENLLIAN F. BIGGS,
Treasurer.

Audited and found correct this 8th day of February, 1916.

S. C. BURTON,
Auditor.



BALANCE SHEET (Continued)

Deficit:

Balance at December 31, 1914 56,447.01

Deduct:

Surplus for year 1915 as
per General Profit
and Loss Account 4,793.89

51,653.12

\$276,777.05

\$276,777.05

We have examined the books and accounts of the British Columbia Anti-Tuberculosis Society for the year ending December 31, 1915, and certify that in our opinion the above Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit the true financial position of the Society as at December 31, 1915, according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books. The livestock on hand at the farm has been taken and valued by the Ranch Manager. We have not had produced to us the documents of title in the name of the Society for real estate held.

(Sgd.) PRICE, WATERHOUSE & CO.
Chartered Accountants.

Vancouver, B. C., March 17, 1916.

REPORT OF ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS SOCIETY

GENERAL PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

for the year Ended December 31, 1915

By Farm Operating Account:

Profit for year 1915.....\$ 3,439.33

Sanatorium Operating Account:

Income in Excess of expenditure for year 1915 923.01

\$4,362.34

Add:

Adjustment of interest relating to period prior to
December 31, 1914 Farm Account:

C. N. P. Railway.....\$930.20

Less: Executors William Fortune 498.65

431.55

Balance being Surplus for 1915 carried to Balance Sheet.....\$4,793.89

SANATORIUM OPERATING ACCOUNT

for the year ended December 31, 1915

Income:

Provincial Government per capita allowance.....\$29,383.48

Patients Fees..... 10,060.05

Fees from Municipalities and Councils for patients under
treatment 16,201.00

Donations and Subscriptions..... 2,727.00

Donations from Branch Societies..... 131.92

Special Donations from Municipalities and Councils..... 800.00

Total Income.....\$59,303.45

Deduct Expenditure:

Head Office Expenses—

Salary \$1,200.00

General Expense and Rent..... 293.90

— — — \$ 1,493.90

Sanatorium Operation—

Salaries:

Medical Staff.....\$3,948.40

Clerical Staff..... 815.00

Nursing Staff..... 3,595.63

8,359.03

REPORT OF ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS SOCIETY

General Wages.....	5,332.20	
Commissariat and Stores.....	20,316.40	
Dispensary	495.81	
Stationery	306.10	
General Expenses.....	2,940.45	
Sundry Medical Supplies.....	1,541.98	
Equipment for Nurses.....	34.93	
	<hr/>	
	\$39,326.90	
Less: Receipts from Transient Board...	378.10	
	<hr/>	38,948.80
Bus operation and cartage (including Depreciation on Motor car at rate of 33 1-3% per annum.....		\$ 965.10
Exchange		32.90
Insurance		1,244.76
Garden and Grounds—		
Wages and General Expenses.....		211.62
Repairs and Renewals—		
Buildings	\$ 541.22	
Plant	421.76	
Furniture	13.51	
	<hr/>	697.49
Laundry Operation.....		1,612.95
Light, Heat and Power—		
Wages	1,744.00	
Fuel	3,513.42	
General Expense.....	355.34	
	<hr/>	5,612.76
		<hr/>
		50,820.28
Income in Excess of Expenditure before charging Depreciation, etc.....		8,483.17
Deduct Depreciation:		
On Buildings at 5% per annum.....	\$ 5,316.79	
On Plant and Equipment at 5% per annum.....	976.37	
On Furniture at 7½% per annum.....	733.00	
Loss on sale of Motor car written off.....	534.00	
	<hr/>	7,560.16
		<hr/>
Income in Excess of expenditure on Sanatorium operating for year carried to General Profit and Loss Account.....		\$ 923.01

REPORT OF ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS SOCIETY

FARM OPERATING ACCOUNT

For the Year Ended December 31, 1915.

Livestock Account:

Sales of Livestock.....	\$ 1,108.65
Hide and Wool Sales.....	239.00

	1,347.65
Inventory December 31, 1915.....	20,627.29

Deduct:	\$21,974.94
Purchases of Livestock.....	\$ 85.79
Inventory January 1, 1915.....	18,557.60
	18,643.39

Balance Gross Profit on Sales and Increase in Inventory	\$ 3,331.55
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Add:

Produce sales to Sanatorium.....	\$ 7,782.44
Team work for Sanatorium	415.24
Fruit Sales.....	528.95
Junk Sales.....	53.25
Horse Hire, etc.....	9.65
Prize money received at Kamloops Exhibition less Expenses	179.50
	8,969.03

Total sales, etc., including Gross Profit on Livestock Sales and Increase in Livestock Inventory at December 31, 1915	\$12,300.58
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Deduct:

Purchases and Expenses—

Provisions from Sanatorium.....	\$838.54
Less: Sales, etc.....	422.15
	\$ 416.39
Feed	1,030.00
Seed	182.00
Fruit Boxes.....	96.85
Hardware	231.64
Wages	3,032.30
Manager's Salary.....	1,412.50
Blacksmith and repairs.....	117.13
Travelling Expenses.....	26.00
Lumber	24.05
Fuel	25.62
Blacklegoids and Medicine	41.80
Lease rent of Range.....	86.20
Advertising	7.75
Bad Debts.....	26.00
Miscellaneous Expenses.....	148.12
Insurance	128.00
	7,032.35

Profit before charging Interest on Mortgage and Depreciation	5,268.23
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Deduct:

Interest on Mortgage.....	1,204.75
Depreciation—	
On Buildings and Improvements at 5% per annum.....	\$523.05
On Equipment at 5% per annum.....	101.10
	624.15
	1,828.90

Net Profit on Farm operating for year carried to General Profit and Loss Account.....	\$ 3,439.33
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BUILDING FUND CASH ACCOUNT FOR YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1915.

To Balance in Bank January 1, 1915.....	\$ 2,685.11		
Receipts:		By Disbursements:	
Donations	\$ 173.10	On outstanding liabilities at December 31, 1914.....	\$ 681.67
From sale of fittings and material from old buildings dismantled.....	222.81	Buildings and Improvements...	163.85
Bank Interest.....	81.10	Furniture and Furnishings.....	90.00
		Plant and Equipment.....	1,157.42
			2,082.94
Refund from Maintenance Account—		Advances to Maintenance Account—	
For payments as per contra	2,082.94	Donations and receipts from sale of old building material as per contra	395.91
		Balance in Bank December 31, 1915.....	2,766.21
			\$ 5,245.06

REPORT OF ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS SOCIETY

STATISTICS WITH REFERENCE TO MAINTENANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1915.

Total number of days treatment given in year 1915.....	34,218 days
Cost of operation and maintenance	\$ 50,820.28
Depreciation written off on Buildings, Plant and Furniture.....	7,560.16
Net cost of maintenance	\$ 58,380.44

Average cost per patient per day—

Sanatorium operation	\$1,138
'Bus operation .....	.028
Insurance .....	.036
Garden and Grounds .....	.036
Maintenance and Renewals .....	.02
Laundry .....	.047
Power House .....	.164
Head Office .....	.043
<hr/>	
Expenditure per patient per day	\$1.482
Depreciation .....	.22
<hr/>	
Total cost per patient per day	\$1.702

Receipts during 1915—

From Patients' Fees	\$10,060.05
From Municipalities and Cities	16,201.00
From Government Grants	29,383.48
From Donations and Subscriptions	2,858.92
From Other Sources	800.00
<hr/>	
	\$59,303.45

Average receipts per patient per day—

From Patients' Fees	\$.294
From Municipalities and Cities .....	.473
From Government Grants .....	.858
From Donations and Subscriptions .....	.083
From Other Sources .....	.023
<hr/>	
	\$1.731

Of the 190 patients treated during the year 1915, the monthly average was 101, and of these 26 were patients paying from \$5.00 to \$15.00 a week towards their own support, 39 were paid for by Municipalities and Cities, and 36 were free patients.

REPORT OF ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS SOCIETY

DONATIONS RECEIVED DURING 1915.

Grand Lodge of Free Masons of B. C.	\$500.00
City of Vancouver	500.00
Municipality of Burnaby	250.00
Ladies' Auxiliary of Kamloops	110.00
Mrs. D. W. Brown, Cloverdale	50.00
Mr. J. A. Gill, Kamloops	50.00
Notch Hill Conservative Association	10.00
Rev. W. F. Pitt, Vancouver	5.00
Mr. F. H. Malcom, Rossland	7.00
Miss Cushman, Denver, Col., U.S.A. (Extras for patients)	10.00
Mr. D. W. Strachan, Tranquille (Extras for patients)	10.00
Municipality of Coldstream	50.00
Rev. Bough Allan, Esquimalt	25.00
Mr. P. Burns, Calgary	2,000.00
Mr. J. C. Shaw, Vancouver	25.00
Mr. H. J. Cambie, Vancouver	40.00
Sir Clive Phillips Wooley, Victoria	25.00
Mr. B. H. T. Brake, Victoria	50.00
Kamloops Ladies' Auxiliary Members' Fees	80.00
Mission City Ladies' Auxiliary	21.65
Victoria Ladies' Auxiliary	30.27
Vancouver Society for the Prevention and Relief of Tuberculosis, Christmas Hamper	
New Westminster Society for the Prevention and Relief of Tuberculosis Ties and Gloves	
Kamloops Auxiliary, Anti-Tuberculosis Society	Clothing
R. McCall, Kamloops	2 Cases Oranges
Miss Greening, Kamloops	Library Books
Mrs. D. H. MacLean, Kamloops	Magazines
Mrs. J. P. Rowley, Vancouver Mrs. Clute, New Westminster	Clothing
Mr. H. E. Levy, Victoria	Plants
Thos. Abriel, Nakusp	Magazines
W. E. Haddon, Lozells	Strawberry Plants
Mrs. E. Ross, Kamloops	Bulbs
Mrs. C. C. Davidson, Sorrento The Royal Bank, Kamloops	Magazines
Mr. Busted, Kamloops Mr. J. F. Smith, Kamloops	Magazines
Rev. G. C. Fallis, Kamloops	Magazines
Mr. F. Bradley, Kamloops	Repairing Billiard Table
Mrs. Cornish, North Vancouver	Clothing
Mr. R. C. Davis, Kamloops	Fruit
Mr. T. P. Thomas, Kamloops	Magazines
Mrs. F. T. Cornwall, Kamloops	Magazines and Clothing
Molson's Bank, Vancouver	Magazines
Rebecca Lodge, Kamloops	Clothing
Mrs. H. Davis, Kamloops Mr. Wm. Baker, Vancouver	Magazines
Salvation Army, Kamloops	War Cry, Christmas Number
Miss Bulgin, Kamloops	Toys and Clothing
Mr. J. A. Gill, Kamloops	Case Oranges
Miss Bulman, Kamloops	Toys and Candies
Mr. A. Galloway, Kamloops	Candies
The Wilson Grocery Co., Kamloops	Nuts, Crackers and Table Fruit
Mr. N. S. Dalgleish, Kamloops	Knives and Scissors
Honourable W. J. Bowser, Victoria	2 cases oysters
Donations of Linen from the following:—Hudson's Bay Co., David Spencer, Gault Bros., Woodward's Ltd., W. H. Malkin & Co. Ltd., Lieut. R. F. Winch, all of Vancouver.	
Free subscriptions form the following Newspapers:—Kamloops Sentinel, Kamloops Standard, Vancouver Daily Province, Vancouver World, Vancouver Morning Sun, British Columbian, New Westminster, Victoria Daily Colonist.	



